



R. MEACHAM, Editor

PRESCOTT, OCTOBER 13, 1866.

OUR NEW OFFICE.

The first building erected in Prescott was the office of the *ARIZONA MINER*, of which we took possession on the first of June, 1864, the paper had been printed for three months previous at old Fort Whipple. The first brick building in Prescott or in the Territory, is our new office, which we entered on the first of October, 1866. Nothing is better calculated to illustrate the advance of the country than a comparison of these two buildings. The former built of rough boards cut by hand, and without finish of any kind; the latter of first class brick, the woodwork of mill-sawn lumber, and finished throughout in a style that would not discredit New York or San Francisco.

Truly this is a progressive age, and Arizona with all its drawbacks is "moving on." The growth may not be as rapid as many would wish, but it is steady and sure, and amid the comforts and conveniences of our new office we think we have a right to feel proud of the identity, humble though it may have been, we have had with the Territory since its organization. We have always insisted that the country was too rich to be abandoned by the whites, that it would pay to develop it, and that sooner or later it would be occupied by a large and successful population. By every means in our power we have labored for its prosperity, and we think our enterprise has kept pace with that of those around us. From a small sheet the *MINER* has been enlarged to a goodly size. Two presses and an ample supply of type enable us to do work quickly and well, and the publication of a daily paper during the session of the Third Legislature, is a step in advance of the times, which even our best friends had not supposed we would attempt. But we think we shall be able to do it in good style, and that it will be an accommodation that the members and the public will rightly appreciate.

The hearty congratulations extended to us by our many friends of all parties, and especially by the fair sex, on the occasion of the hop with which the completion of our new office was celebrated on Saturday evening, September 29th, have given us fresh cause to spare no effort to make the *MINER* not only a fixed but an increasingly popular institution in the land.

THE THIRD LEGISLATURE.

The First Legislature of Arizona convened at Prescott, Sept. 26, 1864. The following is a full list of the members, viz: First District, (now Pima county) Council, Coles Bashford, Francisco S. Leon, Mark Aldrich, and Patrick H. Dunne. House, W. Claude Jones, John G. Capron, Daniel H. Stickney, Gregory P. Harte, Henry D. Jackson, Jesus M. Elias, Nathan B. Appel, Norman S. Higgins, Gilbert W. Hopkins. Second District, (now Yuma, Mohave and Pah-Ute) Council, George W. Leiby, Jose M. Redondo. House, Luis G. Bouchet, George M. Holaday, Thomas J. Bidwell, Edward D. Tuttle, William Walter, Third District, (now Yavapai county), Council, King S. Woolsey, Robert W. Groom, Henry A. Bigelow. House, John M. Boggs, Jackson McCrackin, James Garvin, James S. Giles. The Council was organized Sept. 29, by the choice of Coles Bashford as President, and Almon Gage as Secretary. The House was organized on the same day by the choice of W. Claude Jones as Speaker and James Anderson as Chief Clerk. The session continued until the 10th day of November.

The Second Legislature met at Prescott December 6th, 1865, and consisted of the following members, viz: Pima County—Council, Coles Bashford. House, D. H. Stickney, Yuma County—Council, Manuel Ravera. House, Alexander McKay, W. K. Heminger, Peter Doll. Mohave County—Council, Wm. H. Hardy. House, C. W. C. Rowell, O. D. Gass. Yavapai County—Council, King S. Woolsey, Robert W. Groom, Henry A. Bigelow. House, James S. Giles, Jackson McCrackin, Daniel Ellis, James O. Robertson. The Council was organized Dec. 6th, by the choice of Henry A. Bigelow as President, and James Anderson as Secretary. The House was organized on the 9th by the election of James S. Giles as Speaker and James E. McCaffry as Clerk. The session continued until December 30.

The Third Legislature met at Prescott October 3d, 1866. The names of the members are given in another column. The House organized on the 4th, by the election of Granville H. Oury, Speaker, and James S. Giles Chief Clerk; and the Council organized on the 8th, by the election of Mark Aldrich as President, and John M. Rountree as Secretary. The members seem anxious to work for the best interests of the Territory, and it is generally expected that their session will be highly advantageous to the Territory. We are glad that all the counties are represented, and that the session is begun under such promising circumstances. The *MINER* will faithfully chronicle the doings of the honorable members, and so enable their constituents to know just what they are about and to affix praise or censure as it may be deserved.

Promotion.—Among the brevets confirmed by the Senate at the close of the recent session, was the following: to be brevet Brigadier General in the regular army, brevet Colonel H. D. Wallen, 14th Infantry U. S. A. for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1863.

THE WALLAPAI ON THE WAR PATH.

Since the burning of Clow at the Willows on the Mohave road, and the summary killing of Waba Yuma, as a retaliatory measure, the Wallapais, (we are tired of spelling the word *Wapapai*) have been quiet, and it was fondly supposed that the *good ones* had gone to live on the Colorado, with the Mohaves and the lad ones to join the Navajos about the San Francisco mountain. It seems however, that some of the copper-skinned scoundrels are yet thirsty for blood, and to-day we have to record a most diabolical outrage perpetrated by them. The particulars are given in letters to Hon. W. H. Hardy and Hon. A. E. Davis, and are as follows: Ira Woodworth (first recorder of Mohave county) and a man named Benjamin were at work sinking a shaft in the Sacramento District (near Hardsville) when a number of the Wallapais came suddenly upon them and mortally wounding them at the first fire; Woodworth ran about forty yards and fell down a hill where his body was found, pierced with four bullets, and his head smashed to a jelly. A man named Judson and one named Baker were working at another shaft near by and were killed while trying to climb out. The shaft is 130 feet deep, and as the men were coming up the Indians pelted them with rocks, and also shot Judson, the bullet passing through his body. Sam. Knodles, who was at the top of the shaft, as soon as shot jumped and secured his Henry rifle and called to another companion, Mr. Conover, to help him fight the Indians. Finding the latter numerous they made haste for camp and ultimately for the river, a distance of eight miles. A party started out immediately to bury the dead. They found all the bodies near where the attack was made, except Benjamin, who had wandered some six miles before death closed his career.

THE MINING LAW.

Mr. Hardy has introduced a bill in the Council to repeal Chapter 50 of the Howell Code, which is the mining law of the Territory. This is well enough, for without taking into view other reasons, the Congressional act, makes this long and intricate law unnecessary. But what the people are chiefly interested in is to know the character of the new law our Legislators propose to substitute. We learn that Mr. Davis of Mohave county has one in hand, and we make no doubt that he will try to make it acceptable. We hope he will be careful to see that it is short, pointed, and so clear that no man can misunderstand it. A law that is open to a dozen different interpretations is not fitted to this new country, or indeed to any country. Simplicity is a first necessity, and economy is another. Our miners should be able to perfect their titles at the most reasonable cost. The matter of recording is of great importance, as is that of defining the claims, and working them. While the new law is liberal and just, we trust it will be cautious and complete, so that its practical result may be the speedy development of our great mining interests, and it may prove an invitation rather than a source of distrust to the capitalist.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR CONNELLY.

We sincerely regret to announce the death of the Honorable Henry Connelly, late Governor of New Mexico, and step-father of Hon. Frank Chavez, Delegate in Congress from New Mexico. Governor Connelly belonged to the old school of American gentlemen. Although he had lived upon the frontier for a large part of his life he was ever as polished and urbane as though moving in the most refined society. He was a well read and observant man, and both in public and private life greatly respected and beloved. Having been identified with New Mexico for two score years, he was every where known and influential. We will not do more than say, that those in Arizona who knew him, and they are many, will join in mourning his loss and honoring his memory as that of a good and true man, an earnest patriot, and an upright and competent public officer.

EXIT LEIBY.

By the *Alta California* of Sept. 29 we learn that General George W. Dent has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, in place of George W. Leiby. General Dent is a brother-in-law of General Grant, and a capable and worthy man. We were aware some months since that he was a candidate for the position, with every show of success. During the war General Dent held a position on the staff of General Grant, and at one time he was in command of the district of Norfolk, Virginia.

The supercedure of Poston's man Friday will be generally acceptable to our people. His superintendency has been more in name than in anything else, and a change has long been demanded. General Dent will be likely to make an efficient and popular officer.

GOLD IS KING.—General Sherman, in his speech at the Dartmouth College Commencement, while reviewing his own life, and to certain extent that of the Nation, said:

"The Mexican war soon broke out, and I was sent to California, where in my wanderings I saw the first pieces of gold discovered, and watched its magical effect upon the whole world. The discovery of that gold gave millions to America, and I doubt much whether, if that had not been discovered, the nation would have managed to work out the problem of finance which the war of Rebellion had raised, and preserved its present glorious position. That gold gave us wealth and credit abroad, and a strength and durability which survived the war."

We have long held that but for the mines and miners of this country, the Union could not have been preserved; and we are glad to find that one of the foremost heroes of the late war for the suppression of rebellion, adds his commanding testimony to the same effect.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—In the last number of the *Arizona Miner* we find a most sensible article on the subject of Indian affairs, from which we make the following extract. It is really refreshing to see such sentiments promulgated in a New York journal, after listening to the twaddle of a large class of the writers of that city, who argue that because some unprincipled character steals a pony from an Indian tribe, it justifies them in murdering hundreds of innocent women and children. The Indian will be wronged. No race of men since Adam's day, have lived without suffering some injustice, and it is right that those wrongs should be redressed, but we do object to their being made the licence for an indiscriminate slaughter among our scattered frontier settlements:

"It appears that in all the western mining territories, save Washington and Utah, Indian warfare is being waged. That the whites very often give the first offence, is undoubted, but the evidences before us; but there is as little doubt that when once engaged in hostilities with Indians, we must stand by those of our own race—for blood is thicker than water. The Indians are a cunning, treacherous and cruel race, and care as little for the letter as for the spirit of any treaty. In fact the more our government shows a disposition to treat with them, the more are they disposed to take advantage of it. All this record of hostilities transpired at the same time that the government commission was reporting 'favorable progress in treaty making at Fort Laramie.' These Indians think as much of treaties as the paper they are written on; that much and no more. Cast them aside then, say we. Let slip the dogs of war in good earnest upon all Indian tribes that have in anywise, broken treaty stipulations. Give them enough of it to last their whole lives, and those of their children after them. Then, and not till then, can the industrious miner find security in all parts of our country."

TWO PICTURES.—In the House of Representatives on the 18th of January, the following action was had:

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. I present the memorial of Charles D. Poston, contesting the seat of the Hon. John N. Goodwin as Delegate from the Territory of Arizona. I move that it be referred to the Committee of Elections, and printed.

Mr. Dawes. It is customary to refer such petitions to the Committee of Elections, and they are authorized to have printed such matter as they deem necessary.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio. Well, let it be referred.

The petition was referred to the Committee of Elections.

In the same House on the 9th day of July last, the following occurred:

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee of Elections, reported back the memorial of Mr. Poston, contesting the seat of Mr. Goodwin, Delegate from Arizona, with a statement that no testimony had been offered in support of it. The committee was then discharged from its further consideration.

Tax bloody massacre in the Sacramento district, near Hardsville, has created great excitement in Mohave county, and the military force at the Fort is so small, and likely to be, that the citizens want to organize bands of volunteers to pursue and castigate both the Wallapais and Pah-Utes. Their representatives will, we learn, ask the Legislature to authorize the raising of such companies and their payment in Territorial scrip, which they have no doubt the general government will eventually redeem. Certainly in the absence of military protection everything should be done to help the people of Mohave in the conflict which the mendacious savages seem determined to force upon them. We also hear that the people of Pah-Ute county need immediate help.

APACHE MURDER.—We learn from private sources that Captain Porter, a well known miner in California and Arizona, has recently been murdered by the Apaches. Captain Porter was a Virginian by birth, and formerly in the United States army, and took part in the Mexican conflict. Since the breaking out of the civil war Porter has resided in Arizona, where he won for himself a character for courage that amounted to reckless disregard of Apache bullets. It seems that on July 10th he was prospecting near the Pina Alto mines, in New Mexico, and having gone alone a short distance from the camp, he was shot down and horribly mutilated by the natives.—*Bulletin*.

Captain Porter has been so often reported killed that we have delayed referring to the above report. We regret to believe it is true, and that the Captain has really fallen a prey to the Apache. He was a man of a good deal of intelligence, a sturdy pioneer, and although whimsical in the extreme, he had warm friends throughout Arizona.

WHEN President Johnson left Washington it was found he had filled a commission for C. Wendell, as superintendent of public buildings, when it should have been superintendent of public printing. Drunk, as usual.

The foregoing item is a fair specimen of the vulgar flings made at President Johnson by the extreme radical press. This statement about commissions is not only a low effort to injure the President, but it is palpably false, inasmuch as the President never makes them out. That work is performed by a clerk in the Department to which the appointment belongs, and after its approval and signature by the secretary of that Department, the commission goes to the President for the first time. The signature of the secretary having been affixed to it, in the case referred to, it is not likely the President looked any further.

REV. C. M. BLAKE, who is coming as Chaplain at Fort Whipple, publishes the following card in the Maine papers: "The undersigned begs to tender his heartfelt thanks to those eminent citizens of Maine who so kindly aided him in securing justice by petitioning Congress for his relief. After over five years of service, often most arduous, in assisting at the front to care for those who put down the late rebellion, it is very grateful to be thus remembered by those whom he so highly esteems in his native State. In the wilds of Arizona, to which he has been ordered, such acts of kindness will not soon fade from memory. CHARLES M. BLAKE, Chaplain United States Army."

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.—VOTE FOR DELEGATE.

On the 2d instant all of the official returns of the vote for Delegate, at the election held September 5th, having been received, Secretary Carter proceeded to count them, and subsequently he declared the following result:

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
PRESCOTT, Oct. 2, 1866.

Hon. Richard C. McCormick, Governor of the Territory of Arizona.

By a true statement of all the returns that have been received at my office of the election held on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1866, for Delegate to Congress from this Territory, for the term commencing March 4th, 1867:

Coles Bashford received 1009 votes.

Charles D. Poston received 518 votes.

Samuel Adams received 168 votes.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office, given at Prescott the day and year above written.

J. P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

VOTE FOR DELEGATE.

	Bashford.	Poston.	Adams.
Yavapai County—			
Lyons Creek,	48	80	36
Agua Fria,	13	14	3
Turkey Creek,	21	2	0
Big Bug,	2	23	0
Postles,	11	0	0
Skull Valley,	25	18	0
Wickenburg,	18	4	0
Weaver,	34	1	0
Fort McDowell,	0	32	0
Verde,	16	13	0
Walnut Creek,	4	3	6
Walnut Grove,	32	2	3
	226	217	48

Pah-Ute County—			
Mill Point,	47	0	0
St. Thomas,	81	0	0
Calville,	6	1	0
Los Vegas,	7	0	0
	141	1	0

Mohave County—			
Aubrey,	4	58	24
Hardsville,	17	7	40
Mohave,	4	0	18
Sacramento Dist.,	2	0	7
	27	65	89

Yuma County—			
La Paz,	4	78	31
Planet Mine,	34	26	0
Los Posos,	0	9	0
Arizona City,	51	33	0
	89	146	31

Pima County—			
Tucson,	146	40	0
Calabasas,	112	5	0
Tubac,	5	27	0
San Pedro,	18	0	0
Pima Villages,	4	8	0
Chasectown,	41	0	0
Cababi,	30	0	0
Fort Wallen,	23	0	0
Fort Goodwin,	31	6	0
San Antonio,	46	1	0
Enriquez Mine,	10	2	0
	526	89	0

Recapitulation.			
Yavapai County,	226	217	48
Pah-Ute County,	141	1	0
Mohave County,	27	65	89
Yuma County,	89	146	31
Pima County,	526	89	0
	1,009	518	168

Coles Bashford's Majorities.

Over Poston, 491. Over Adams, 841.

Over both, 323.

Total vote in the Territory, 1,695.

PREVIOUS ELECTIONS.

1865.
Goodwin over Allen, 331.
Goodwin over Poston, 447.
Goodwin over both, 71.

Total vote in the Territory, 1,343.

1864.

Poston over Leith, 288.
Poston over Berry, 460.
Poston over Bradshaw, 418.
Poston over Adams, 483.
Poston over all, 143.

Total vote in the Territory, 885.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

LETTER FROM JOHN H. MARION.

IN CAMP, NEAR FORT GOODWIN, ARIZONA.

Sept. 10, 1866.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER.—Having just now, a chance to send a letter to Tucson, I wish to inform the people of Yavapai county, through your valuable paper, that the party which left Prescott in July last travelled over a vast extent of country, but, as yet have found nothing in the shape of gold. We kept too far north and east for that purpose. A portion of us, now, are going with a Mexican guide, to the White Mountains. He has lived long with the Coyotero Apaches, and says there is gold there. These Apaches are said to be peaceable. Just now, they lounge about the Fort, and eat United States provisions. If the commanding officer felt as I do, he would not trust the thieves too far, but they seem to be in favor here at court. It is very difficult to get provisions here; those having no money have to swear to that fact and receive ten days' rations, which they can eat in five days, and those having money are told they must buy. But it takes great log-rolling to get it even for money. The Indian pets need all the extra grub. Tom McWilliams, Tom Hope, Tom Dickson, old residents of Prescott, are here and well. They are going to the Mountains. We will be in Prescott in about thirty days.

I will close by wishing you and the citizens of Yavapai county unbounded success in all your undertakings. Time is precious or I would write more. Give my respects to all friends and acquaintances.

JOHN H. MARION.

PROMOTIONS.—We learn that Capt. Krause, at present in command of Fort Whipple, has been promoted to brevet Major, Army U. S. Also, that Dr. Charles H. Newhall, lately in charge of the army medical department here, has been appointed brevet Brigadier General volunteer service, and ordered to report at San Francisco. Dr. N. left for California on Tuesday last.

THE Internal Revenue tax list of Los Angeles county, California, shows Messrs. Beale and Banning to have the largest incomes in that county, viz: E. F. Beale, \$13,242, and Phineas Banning, \$11,900.

DEAD DUCKS.—The opponents of the Territorial administration who talked so loudly of dead ducks, and worn out politicians, in the late campaign, must feel melancholy over the number of their leaders who have lately fallen by the wayside. Duffield, Poston, Leiby have all joined the innumerable caravan of dead ducks.

"Friend after friend departs,
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts,
That finds not here an end."

THE President has appointed C. R. Ryster, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory, and Lafayette Carter, Surveyor General of Idaho.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

EXTRACT FROM THE CHARGE OF JUDGE BACKUS.

"Gentlemen—I am informed that at your present session there will be brought before you a case of murder, one of those unfortunate cases of too frequent occurrence of the too common and pernicious use of firearms, at once dangerous to the community, as it is discreditible and wicked in the individual. Of the criminal I would say nothing, for it would not be proper for me, at this time, to do so; but of the crime I would emphatically say, it is your imperative duty, in every way in your power, to discountenance and put a stop to this dastardly and barbarous practice of shooting, this perversion of firearms, an invention intended by kind heaven for our safety and protection, to the purposes of the slaughter of our citizens. If blood is found in the skirts of the deceased, your duty is to present him, without regard of consequences to the criminal. In all cases of individual crime, your proper action is by way of indictment. In all other matters of which there are many not constituting individual crime, but yet great public grievances, seriously affecting public happiness, convenience and prosperity, it is appropriate for you to act by way of presentment of the grievance, so as to bring the same authoritatively before the public, and to the attention of those having the power to correct the evil as well as to expose the wrong doer."

"Of this latter class I would particularize the miserable mail arrangement under which the country has been and still is suffering, not only subjecting its business men to great and serious loss, but working an entire destruction of the social correspondence of its people. It is an evil of immense magnitude to a new, feeble and frontier country that must ever largely depend for progress, prosperity and success, on its commercial and social intercourse with the older States. It paralyzes all its energies, both civil and military. While the Government, with a liberality worthy its paternal care for the progress and prosperity of the Territory, gives out contracts, with a compensation adequate to secure a sufficient monthly, weekly or other mail service, and in a manner to secure to the Territory certainty of ingress and egress to the country an unscrupulous and junketing set of contractors, defeat not only the purposes of the Government, but the progress of our people, and the fraudulent contractors seek impunity for the outrage in the feebleness and remoteness of the Territory and Indian troubles, which they have never seen or attempted to overcome. I suggest this matter; any action therein rests in your sound discretion."

"The oath that your foreman has taken, and you through him, points out your duty so clearly that none of you can materially err in the discharge of your important and responsible duties. Your deliberations will be secret, as well as the result of your labors, until delivered up in open court; all of which you are bound to keep secret unless called upon to disclose, in the course of the administration of justice. Twelve of your number are necessary to the finding of a bill or presentment, which when found, will be endorsed by your foreman a true bill, with the names of the witnesses, and by him delivered in court. You will meet on your own adjournments, and from time to time, as shall best conserve the public business, return your proceedings into court. As you shall discharge the various and responsible duties devolved on you depends very much the present and future progress and happiness of Arizona. Convince our brethren of the older States that we are a law abiding and a law loving people; that Arizona is not a sanctuary of assassins; or an asylum of crime, and capital and population by an easy and natural course of things, will flow in upon us, transforming a feeble and remote Territory into a sovereign State of the Union, making the wilderness and desolate places to bud and blossom as the rose."

RUSSIA.—A cordial and magnificent reception has been given to the United States squadron at Cronstadt. The Emperor Alexander visited the flag ship *Augusta* and afterward the *Miantonomah*. All due honors were paid to him, and he was saluted by the 15 inch guns of the monitor. All the vessels were fully decorated for the occasion. Mr. Fox, with the American officers Murray, Beaumont and Van Buren, accompanied the Emperor in the Imperial yacht on his return, and dined with him. The Czar's toast to Mr. Fox, after dinner, was: "I drink to the prosperity of your country, and hope that present fraternal feelings may continue forever between Russia and the United States." The banquet by the Russians to the officers was most enthusiastic affair. The American visitors were entertained at a grand dinner by the city officials to-day. The United States Naval officers made an official entry into St. Petersburg, August 11, in the presence of 50,000 people, and were welcomed with a magnificent ovation. There was music and a great display of flags and waving of handkerchiefs. The cheers were hearty, and there was great enthusiasm. The Hon. Cassius M. Clay, the American Minister, gave an entertainment at his hotel to the diplomatic corps and heads of departments. Many distinguished citizens were present. There was a ball and supper at the rooms of the Yacht club in the evening, at which the most beautiful ladies of the city were present, dressed in Union colors. A brilliant illumination of the city and display of fireworks also took place. The whole affair was a splendid tribute to America.

A QUEEN IN SAN FRANCISCO.—

Her Royal Highness, Emma, Dowager Queen of the Sandwich Islands, reached San Francisco on the 24th of September by the P. M. Steamer *Sacramento*. The Revenue Cutter, *Shallick*, met the Mail Steamer outside the harbor, and saluted. Salutes were also fired from Fort Point, Black Point, Alcatraz and the war steamship *Vandal*. The Queen was officially received by Charles E. Hitchcock, Esq., (partner of L. C. Gray, Esq., of La Paz), the Hawaiian Consul, and taken to the "Occidental" in a carriage drawn by four white horses.

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THE GRAPE CULTURE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY.—A gentleman connected with the United States Internal Revenue Department second district, California, informs us from the beginning of the vintage of 1866 to the present time, about seventy-five and gallons of grape brandy have been made in Los Angeles county. The vintage of Los Angeles county is now in rapid and successful operation. The great success of several proprietors of the vineyards in the county sufficient to establish the fact, that the cultivation of the vine in southern California is a great success. And no room remains to doubt that in time this section of country will be the most successful countries, in the management of the grape and its products. There is scope enough for a wide trade in California, if the vintage is improved, and southern California especially where the culture of the vine is extending itself with extreme rapidity, those already engaged in it are entirely satisfied with their prospects.—*Wilmington Journal*, Sept. 8.

FORT LEAVENWORTH is to be abandoned by the Government Post as soon as the Pacific Railroad are running to Fort Leiby, which it is supposed will be by the first of August.

PATRICK O'FLEHERTY said that he was very ungrateful, for "whim I married she hadn't a rag on her back, but now I covered wid 'em."

A GREAT GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

The State Geological Survey of California has recently made a discovery that will attract attention all over the world, and that will become a notable fact in the history of geology. Every person of intelligence is supposed to know that the age of the earth, according to the unanimous opinion of geologists, is not less than a million of years; that there have been successive epochs of animal and vegetable life, the remains of which are found deep in the rocks; that the animals and plants of the earlier epochs differ from those now living on the earth; and that, until very lately, nothing had been found to show that man lived upon our globe before the beginning of the present geological era. A few years since, however, some human bones were found in England and France, showing that men lived in those lands in a former epoch, contemporaneously with the hyena, the rhinoceros, the elephant, and numerous other animals which had disappeared from Europe long before the beginning of our historical records. This discovery made a great sensation in the learned world, and was the basis of Lyell's great book on "The Antiquity of Man." The ancient human bones of Europe were found in the formation known as the *Neolithic*; but now a human skull has been found in California in the *Pleistocene*, a much older formation. This skull is, therefore, the remnant not only of the earliest known pioneer of this State, but of the oldest known human being.

An account of the discovery was given last evening, in the California Academy of Natural Sciences, by Prof. Whitney. The skull was found in a shaft 150 feet deep, two miles from Angel's, in Calaveras county, by a man named James Matson, who gave it to the Scribner, a merchant, and he gave it to the Scribner, who sent it to the State Geological Survey. Prof. Whitney went to the place, examined it, questioned the persons who had the skull in their possession, and is entirely satisfied that it was found in the shaft, as represented. There is some water now in the shaft, but it is soon to be taken out, and then the Professor will resume his examinations. The shaft passes through beds of lava and volcanic tufa, and four deposits of auriferous gravel. The upper bed through which the skull could have been introduced from above. The published volume of the State Survey on the geology of California states that man has been here contemporaneously with the mastodon, but this fossil proves that he was here before the time in which the mastodon was known to exist. Prof. Whitney has divided the natural paleontology of the State into epochs; the *Pleistocene*, or the epoch before the great volcanic eruptions which covered a large part of the State, and the *Post-pliocene*, or the epoch after the eruptions. Most of the prominent animals, the fossils of which have been found here, such as the mastodon, elephant, plant, horse and buffalo, have not been encountered in the *post-pliocene*, and all the vegetables so far met there are of species now living in the State. We can now unequivocally that man lived in California before Shasta and Mount Lassen, and the Nevadine Buttes and the numerous volcanic peaks of the Sierras raised their heads to the clouds; before the era of the glaciers, when came after the volcanoes, and swept down the sides in immense rivers of ice; before the great canyons were worn on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, and when the rivers were still running on what are now the tops of the mountains.

Casts of the skull, which is not entire, were sent to the principal ethnologists of Europe and the Atlantic States, with requests for their opinion of it. The facial angle is similar to that of a Digger Indian of the present day.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the announcement and the remarks of Prof. Whitney made a profound sensation in the Academy.—*Alta*.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN CALIFORNIA.—The State Superintendent of public instruction California has published a report of four hundred and twenty-two pages. The number white children under twenty-one years of age in California, is 92,879, an increase in a single year of 12,000. California paid, exclusive of school houses, for